

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHESON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$.35 Per Month, Foreign \$.35
Per Year \$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign \$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY APRIL 12

THE POLICE AND THE SENATOR

There was a lamentable lack of cooperation on Thursday between the police and those looking after the legal end of the work of enforcing the recently enacted emigrant laws, but it is unfair to place the whole blame for this cooperation upon the police, just as it would be unfair to place the whole blame elsewhere. The police are to blame inasmuch as they apparently took no steps to keep in constant touch with the city attorney's department and those deputized by the city attorney to represent him; the city attorney and his deputies, regular and special, were to blame for a part of the lack of cooperation, inasmuch as they did not insist on the police keeping in constant touch with them for the exchange of intelligence, for instant planning to meet possible emergencies and in order that the sheriff and his officers might be instructed concerning the limits to which they might go to prevent the carrying out of the lawless plans of Craig and the Senator people.

In view of the fact that the Senator came on an avowed labor seeking mission and that all her preparations showed that her charterers had some such plan in view as was put into operation, it would seem that steps could have been taken well in advance to block the carrying away of the men and boys now aboard her. The police should have been on the qui vive, instead of having been scattered throughout the city on routine work, and the city attorney and his deputies should have had mapped out for the sheriff the lines along which he would be expected to work. As a matter of fact, practically nothing was done in the way of consultation and when the emergency arose there was neither cooperation nor mutual understanding between the forces hastily called into action.

Some time ago this paper published a report that Mead, of the planters' labor bureau, had undertaken to discipline Deputy Sheriff Rose in regard to Craig, when Rose believed that he was carrying out his full duty. This is one of Mead's specialties and the result was as it usually is, misunderstanding, hard feeling, resentment on the part of the representative of the people at being "called down" by the representative of one section of a private corporation. This, we believe, was the beginning and the real reason for the friction between Rose and Mr. Kinney, the latter acting on what he had been told was the official attitude and the former failing to explain his position, still smarting under the Mead attitude.

This led to the attitude taken by the representatives of the city attorney toward Rose, heightened by the fact that Rose, through marriage, is a distant relative of Craig, the labor agent.

Sheriff Jarrett's position is plainer than that of Rose. The main fault that is to be found with him is that he did not initiate a policy instead of waiting for the legal advisers to initiate one for mutual cooperation. The fact that he did not reply immediately to the letters sent him on Thursday by Mr. Kinney was because he did not receive them. They were handed to a police officer without any intimation that they were important and were not delivered to the sheriff until within an hour of the time the Senator activities were under way. His absence from the police station at the critical moment was the result of a hurried visit he was paying to his wife and his newly-born child, unaware of developments of the hour and a half since he left his office.

The Advertiser enters into these details because it believes undeserved censure originating in misunderstandings has been passed on both the sheriff and his deputy, censure on the part of Mr. Kinney which he will probably be among the first to acknowledge as undeserved when the facts are placed before him.

The Honolulu police department has never been conducted so efficiently and on such a plane of honesty as it has been under the Jarrett-Rose administration. Not only is committed crime detected and the majority of the criminals convicted, but crime throughout the city is prevented through police diligence, something infinitely more creditable than the mere catching of criminals for misdemeanors performed.

During the cholera epidemic, the territorial authorities complimented the police on their efficiency and thanked them for their cooperation.

Yesterday, when cooperation between the various branches of the city's legal and police departments was effected, the police did everything that could have been expected of them.

It would be something very much to be regretted if through a series of misunderstandings an efficient police department should be crippled and harassed. That the police made mistakes is conceded, but they did not make all the mistakes.

SCHOOL ROW AND PUPILS

The two Hilo papers, in their discussion of the High School scandal, agree on one point, which is that the children who "struck" should be discouraged in their progressiveness. Hilo is no place for insurgents, evidently.

The Tribune sees the establishing of a bad precedent in the matter, saying:

One phase of the high school affair is—no matter which side the individual may select as right, or wrong—thoroughly reprehensible, and that is that the pupils have been allowed, even encouraged, to take an independent part in the matter. It is only charitable to assume that they are not so precocious as to be able to set themselves up as arbiters in matters such as are quoted as justification for their action, and, furthermore, where the kids are encouraged to take the law into their own hands and treat with contempt the legally constituted authorities an example is set for lawlessness and disrespect for proper procedure which can only tend towards bad citizenship.

The Herald is more outspoken. "A hearty spanking" is what it prescribes, remarking:

Discipline is everything and, when any man or woman who holds an executive position shows that, through lack of tact, weakness or carelessness, the proper authority over his or her subordinates is not being maintained, then it is time for the head to be removed, and a general cleaning up to be made. From all accounts the Hilo High School is in need of a cleaning up, and the children who attend that institution can not have been improved much by being in such close touch with the recent trouble at the school.

Then, on the other hand, the parents who aided and abetted their offspring in the so-called "strike," should be ashamed of the stand they took. The children who threatened to "strike" should have received a hearty spanking, and have been sent back to school where they belong.

WHAT ABOUT FIRE PROTECTION?

The past few weeks have witnessed several fire horrors on the mainland, with women trapped three, four and as high as ten stories above the ground in burning buildings. Now, in many cities an agitation is afoot to enforce strictly the law relating to fire escapes and to strengthen that law where the necessity is shown.

How about Honolulu? Are all the buildings here which require fire escapes provided with them?

It should not be forgotten that we are allowing our fire department to go back instead of increasing its efficiency with the growth of the city. During the past three years our authorities have not even replaced fire fighting apparatus that has worn out.

It required the lives of twenty-two cholera victims to bring this city to a realization of the dangers of unsanitary conditions. Is it going to require a score of lives to bring us to a realization of the fact that there is not adequate fire protection in Honolulu?

It is to be regretted that the matter of expense made it impossible for the senate to agree with the house bill providing for county registry offices, especially as an easy and practical way had been mapped out to carry on the work and redeem one of the platform pledges. The bill is now tabled. If the opportunity offers, it should be one of the first to be taken up for a reconsideration.

KILAUEA BILL, A NATIONAL PROJECT

The Kilauea Park Bill is one to provide a NATIONAL Park and should be considered in all the breadth of a national project. This is not a matter of nine acres in Nuuanu Valley or one of building lots in Makiki. It is a matter of inviting the people of the United States of America to interest themselves in the natural wonders of the volcanic region of our Territory, to place Kilauea in the ranks of such tourist-attracting regions as the Yellowstone, Yosemite and the Sequoia National Parks. It is to give to Hawaii the endorsement of the national government as a place where tourists may come assured of the worth of their trip; it is to secure for Hawaii advertising in every government publication dealing with the federal public domain; it is to have Kilauea mentioned in all the widely-circulated books of reference of which the World's Almanac and International Guide are types.

Legislators of this Territory should bear in mind that the Kilauea Park project is something bigger than a cattle ranch or a lumber company. It is something in which already some of the great public men, some of the great naturalists and some of the greatest scientists of America are interested. Theodore Roosevelt endorsed the scheme as outlined before congress last session; Henry Cabot Lodge, one of the strong men of the United States senate, stands ready to help pass the bill as presented by the Delegate; John Muir, the great naturalist, is interesting himself in the measure; George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey announces his approval of the bill; leading university professors endorse it; a director of the New York State educational department says that the matter is "worthy of the attention of the nation at large."

This is not a poi bill held up by a corrupt clerk, nor something to fix the salary of the district judge of Koolahawa. It is a measure in which national men are taking an interest and should be looked at in that light.

If the endorsement of Roosevelt, Lodge, Muir, Jaggar and men of their standing is to be disregarded to please the interests of one private corporation which does not want to sell, we will be putting a standard on ourselves from which the nation will measure us.

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY PROVIDED

Nothing will bring home to the taxpayers the fact that this Territory is overgoverned and extravagantly governed so far as its counties are concerned better than the enactment of the tax bill which passed its second reading in the house yesterday and which has only one more vote to go through before reaching the Governor. The bill gives to each board of supervisors the fixing of the tax rate in the particular subdivision of the Territory for which it is elected. It limits the taxes to the amount of a budget to be prepared for each county. It brings a direct relationship between each taxpayer's pocket and the board of supervisors.

The result cannot fail of being for good.

For the past four or five years the press of Honolulu has been calling attention to unnecessary expenses on the city payroll, to the manner in which departmental expenses keep mounting, to the necessity for economy along certain lines and to the fact that in very many instances the public fails to get what it pays for at the highest figure. Now, when the money for supervisory appropriations is to come directly out of the voters' pockets, the voters will become personally interested. At present the taxes take a roundabout course from taxpayer to public employe, people pay their taxes without knowing where they go and all the protests of the newspapers against waste and extravagance are in vain, because there has appeared to be no way of fixing responsibility.

In the long run, we believe that to give the counties the right to fix the tax rate without limiting it will result in a smaller rate than if an arbitrary limit had been provided. It only requires public scrutiny of supervisory action to correct the defects that have cost the taxpayers of this one county alone some hundreds of thousands and by thus limiting expenses limit the taxes necessary.

If the taxpayers are afraid of the supervisors they have elected, let them do better next time and elect supervisors they need have no fear of. In the meanwhile give those supervisors we have their chance to make good. If the tax bill becomes a law they will have every opportunity before their terms are out of showing what is in them, and The Advertiser has confidence that the Oahu supervisors at least, having the responsibility directly upon their own shoulders, will justify the faith reposed in them when they were elected.

TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES

Two of the most important measures of the session are to come up within the next forty-eight hours in the house, namely, the bill segregating the revenues of the Territory from those of the counties and throwing increased financial powers and responsibility upon the various boards of supervisors and the bill providing for a definite system of financing the public schools of the Territory.

The measures are interdependent, or at least the school fund measure depends upon the tax measure to be possible. Each bill is complex and calls for serious deliberations, but there has been time now for that. What the bills imply should by this time be understood thoroughly by each member of the house.

Each has been carefully drawn in the first place and each has been subjected to analysis and test in the senate and in public meeting. Both should pass in substantially the form in which they went to committee.

There can be no question at all of the necessity of the school fund measure. The bill calls for a large sum of money in the aggregate, but no more than is required and no greater a proportion of the general revenue than is paid for educational purposes in most places and considerably less than is paid in many. The only question at all germane is that of funds, and this may be answered by a prompt consideration of the tax bill.

As things are going now in the counties, the first effect of the tax changes may be to increase the tax rate. For that reason The Advertiser wants the bill to pass. County and municipal government will be brought down to a business basis as soon as the cost of it comes from direct taxation, and that appears to be about the only way.

When the tax bill becomes law, promises of "economical government" will be made to mean something, and not before.

HOW ABOUT THE FOURTH?

Before preparations go too far, it might be well for Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo to settle just who is going to celebrate the Fourth of July in the name of the Territory. Each place could have its own parade and fireworks and races, but it requires the support of the entire group to make an event worthy of the day. Kahului has gone ahead in plans for a big program; Hilo has had some public meetings in the matter; Honolulu has talked about it.

Considering the splendid manner in which the outside island assist in making the Floral Parade a success each year, Honolulu could afford very well to withdraw from the Fourth of July competition, leaving the matter for Hilo and Kahului to fight out. This would not be graciousness nor any display of liberality on our part, it would only be good business sense, as we intend to call upon both Hilo and the Maui towns to help us next year and we can not expect help to be always one-sided.

The rival claims of Maui and Hawaii will probably be laid before us very shortly. It must be confessed that just now the sympathies of the majority of Honoluluans are for Maui. That island has never yet given visitors a disappointment, which is more than can be said for Hawaii, while Maui has the prior claim.

If Hilo could content herself with some other appropriate day, leaving July 4 for Kahului and February 22 for Honolulu, everyone could be satisfied and each of the three celebrations could receive an undivided support from all.

MARKET SUPERINTENDENT BILL

Towse's bill to provide for a market superintendent for this Territory, the office to be separate from and independent of the board of immigration, is one that should receive the support of every member from outside Honolulu who desires to see profitable farming operations on the other islands made possible. It should also have the support of every Honolulu member who desires to see go into local circulation much of the money that is now sent to the mainland for farm produce.

This matter of assisting the small producer should be treated independently of the immigration question, wherever the funds for salary and expenses come from. For some time to come the work of the immigration department will be to bring people here to work on the plantations, and its success will be judged from what it will be able to do along that line.

The matter of securing the Honolulu market for local producers should not be subordinated to any other work, however important.

THE NECESSARY DIRECT PRIMARY

What short memories come here. Less than eight months ago this city seethed with Republican precinct charges of bribery, roll-stuffing, colonizing, intimidation, debauchery of voters, ballot box stuffing, lying, double-crossing

and every other charge political that could be made by one faction of a party against another. The charges made were disgraceful, whether true or not, and were so regarded by the decent people of the community.

Right there it was decided that something would have to be done to prevent some things that were known to have happened and to make impossible a number of things that were said to have happened.

"Give us the direct primary, and allow us to get above this stinking mess of precinct polling," said the reputable members of the party, and as a result of this insistence the direct primary pledge was given in the party platform.

Political decency demanded the plank at that time, when the stench of the primaries was fresh in the nostrils of the community.

Political decency still insists on the carrying out of the pledge, even though some appear to have forgotten why the demand for it forced it in the platform. The direct primary plank was not a "fad," nor was it inserted without knowledge of the state of affairs by having a direct primary law. It was deliberately inserted in the platform, with a full knowledge that any change that would come would be for the better.

To fail to pass it would be an exhibition of political dishonesty not expected from the members of the present senate.

SENATE PASSES FINANCIAL BILLS

LOANS AND APPROPRIATIONS CARRYING ALL THEY CAN STAND

With one final display of fireworks the two bills moulding the financial policy of the Territory for the next two years were passed on third reading in the senate yesterday and turned over to the tender mercies of the house. Almost the parting words that were fired at it as it finally went into the other house were to the effect that something would have to be trimmed. No secret is being made over the fact that the bills carry more appropriations than the revenue can stand. The senate has not made any bones over the fact that it has piled in everything that it could, and carried out as many personal promises as the members therein could safely do, with the full intention of letting the house beat it into shape.

The appropriation bill was the first to pass yesterday. The debate that was halted in the middle Saturday in reference to the surveys and public lands was again resumed. Marston Campbell, superintendent of public works, was on the floor to answer the objections which Fairchild had to make, concerning chiefly the water and land policies.

This the superintendent did emphatically, declaring that instead of cutting the appropriation for the public lands it should be raised; that up to a few years ago the department was unable to do a thing to back up all the home-stead promises which the campaigners saw fit to indulge in. The federal amendments to the Organic Act gave the department \$30,000 to use in opening homesteads which permitted it to at least do the homestead justice, added the superintendent.

By the time Campbell had finished there did not seem to be much favor left for the motion. Fairchild mainly raised his hostility to the last and called attention to the numerous homesteads that were now lying idle. He also remarked rather hotly on the water question, stating that the government had just awakened to something which the plantations were alive to long years ago. The surveyor's department was raised \$5000, however, with no "water measuring" rider.

Everybody Boosting

Cecil Brown then made a motion that the bill pass on third reading. Quinn arse, however, and remarked that he thought it was a shame. He then explained that the senate had refused to consider his suggestion that when the commissioner of public lands was set down at \$400 a month and the surveyor at \$250 something was wrong. He hotly stated that everybody boosted for the commissioner and there wasn't anybody to foot the surveyor's horn, so he was going to boost for him.

"Let's all boost," said Chillingworth, happily. Fairchild groaned in despair.

There was a tie vote on the question, but the president voted in the affirmative, and the surveyor gets his due.

Cecil Brown then moved again that the bill pass third reading.

At this critical juncture Chillingworth started into a boost. He looked madly around the senate for a moment, and with dramatic pauses stated that Colonel Jones, the adjutant-general of the national guard of Hawaii, took care of all the federal property which the guard used, and ought to have more than \$200. He moved the poor chap get \$250.

The senate limply passed the amendment.

The loan bill, carrying a couple of more millions, was then taken up, and with very little debate was passed on third reading and sent after its companion.

Banking Bill Lost

Very little indeed was the debate pro and con on Cecil Brown's banking bill in the afternoon. All the trust companies and banks in the city, with the exception of the bank in which Brown is interested, signed a protest to the legislature yesterday morning, which was read previous to taking up the bill.

The protest mined no words, but jumped unmercifully on the measure, saying that it was all for the benefit of the banking interests which Mr. Brown represented. They added that there was no desire for the measure on the part of any other bank in the city, but while they expressed themselves by inference as being satisfied with the present banking laws, the protest made no attempt to apologize for the inadequacies which previous debates have apparently shown to be existent.

Brown answered them in the same strain in which they spoke in the afternoon. He referred to them as people who were mightily afraid to lose twenty-five cents under the proposed laws or any other changes and in all made one of the most bitter speeches yet heard on the floor of the senate.

The vote on the measure was a typical one, a clean break between the progressive element in the senate and the legislators who so far have voted on the theory that a bill which didn't give them and their particular party a great

SENATE PASSES FINANCIAL BILLS

LOANS AND APPROPRIATIONS CARRYING ALL THEY CAN STAND

HANDICAPPED

This Is the Case With Many Honolulu People.

Too many Honolulu citizens are handicapped with a bad back. The increasing pain causes constant misery, making work a burden and stooping or lifting an impossibility. The back aches at night, preventing refreshing rest, and in the morning is stiff and lame. Plasters and liniments may give relief, but can not reach the cause. To eliminate the pains and aches you must cure the kidneys.

Jacob Gahr, 323 Minnehaha street, St. Paul, Minn., says: "My back was very sore, making it impossible for me to stoop, and I could not lift without having sharp twinges through my loins. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage and caused me to lose much rest. Hearing that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were good for such troubles, I procured a box. They went directly to the seat of trouble, and before long I was in the best of health. I have had no occasion to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills since then, and consequently I know that my cure is permanent."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

John Patten, a truckman of Utica, New York, fell heir one day to \$90,000 from one brother and \$10 from another.

Anthony Gahl, the Cincinnati philanthropist by day and thief by night, confessed and was sentenced to four years.

Twelve of the largest cotton mills in South Carolina are being consolidated into a corporation with \$12,000,000 of capital.

The final provisional census returns give the population of India as 315,000,000. This is an increase of 20,000,000 as compared with 1901.

To study the "sleeping sickness," Dr. S. B. Weiback, Harvard professor, and Dr. J. L. Todd, of McGill University, have gone to Africa.

The boy classics of Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger Jr. have been barred from the Chicago schools' libraries as behind the times and "no better than dime novels."

The prohibition bill signed by Governor Colquitt of Texas provides for the submission of a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition at an election July 22 next.

Atlantic City is raising a fund of \$50,000 for the entertainment of the Elks grand lodge reunion in July, when over 100,000 delegates and members are expected to be there. Portland will make a strenuous contest for the 1912 re-election.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, former mayor of Boston, passed his eighty-first birthday attending to his duties as librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Fifty years ago he was going to the front as surgeon of the First Massachusetts Infantry.

The Utah legislature passed bills providing for a State Capital; giving cities, towns and counties local option; limiting woman's labor to nine hours; forbidding the sale of cigarettes; giving cities commission governments; and making gambling a felony.

South America bought \$35,334,201 worth from the United States last year, an increase of over \$16,000,000. Argentina gave us \$6,600,000 of the increase, Brazil \$5,000,000 and Chile \$3,900,000. Ecuador contributed nearly \$400,000, but Peru fell off \$122,000.

The new Japanese gardens of Buenos Ayres were opened on February 2. They are on the bank of the River Plata and are the only outdoor amusement resort of the city. They are the nearest approach to such public resorts as Gony Island, Revere Beach, etc., in Argentina.

KEEP IT AT HAND

Krup Chamberlain's Pain Balm at hand, become acquainted with its many uses and intrinsic merits and it will save much suffering as well as time and money. It promptly relieves the pain resulting from cuts, bruises, sprains or injuries from any cause and the wound is healed in less time than by any other treatment. For sale at all Dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.